SHRI TRILOKINATH CHATUR-VEDI: Madam Deputy Chairperson, I would like to know in specific terms from the hon. Minister as to what he means by "institutional measures" to be provided to the foreign exchange market to import it with liquidity and depth. I am interested to know about it. I would request the hon. Minister to spell out for the information of the House the exact institutional measures which the Reserve Bank is supposed to take in this kind of a situation. I am saying this because you have said that the Reserve Bank has, by and large, managed" it well, and at the same time, you have also said that the Reserve Bank has not dealt with the situation and supervised it properly. You have said it in your reply just now. you could refer to the records. I would like to assure the hon. Minister that investment in irrigation is ultimately not for the short term, but for the long-term good of the country.

SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH: The exact measures, as I said, if in the assessment of the Central Bank there is a feeling that the market conditions are disorderly and people can take advantage of making money in terms of transactions of the rupee as compared to the fundamentals, then the Reserve Bank can intervene by buying or selling. In the earlier periods, as the hon. Member knows, they had bought dollars and raised the-foreign exchange reserves. In this period, which the hon. Member referred to, they did unload in the beginning some dollars to maintain orderly transactions, after that, the rupee has stabilised and they have built up exchange reserves again.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The Reserve Bank sells dollars when the rupee bounces back, say to Rs. 26/- or Rs. 27/-. You don't sell dollars when it goes up to Rs. 38/-.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTION

Criteria for Grant of Licences to Private Banks

*62 DR. JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of criteria for grant of licences of Private banks;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have issued licences to private banks even though these entrepreneures were in the list of defaulters; and

(c) if so, what are the names of such entrepreneurs and the reasons for granting licences to them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Notification containing guideline on entry of new private sector banks issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is annexed as statement *(see* below).

(b) Government do not grant licences for setting up private banks. RBI issues licences for setting up private banks. RBI has informed that they have not issued licences to any new bank which have been promoted by companies whose names figure in the list of Defaulters of Banks and Financial Institutions.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Guidelines on entry of new private sector banks

For well over two decades, after the nationalisation of 14 larger banks in 1969, no banks have been allowed to be set up in the private sector. Progressively, over this period, the public sector banks have expanded their branch network considerably and catered to the socio-economic needs of large masses of the population , sepecially the weaker section and those in the rural areas. The public sector banks now have 91 percent of the total bank

branches and handle 85 percent of the total banking business in the country. While recognising the importance and the role of public sector banks, there is increasing recognition of the need to introduce greater competition which can lead to hig productivity and efficiency of the banking system. A stage has now been reached when new private sector banks may be allowed to be set up.

It is necessary that while permitting the entry of new private sector banks the following considerations have to be kept in view:

(a) they sub-serve the underlying goals of the financial sector reforms which are to provide competitive, efficient and low cost financial intermediation services for the society at large;

(b) they are financially viable;

(c) they should result in upgradation of technology in the banking sector;

(d) they avoid the shortcomings such as unfair preemption and concentration of credit, monopolisation of economic power, cross holdings with industrial groups etc. which beset the private sector banks pripr to nationalisation;

(e) freedom of entry in the banking sector may have to be managed carefull and judiciously.

Based on these considerations, the Reserve Bank has formulated the following guidelines for establishment of new banks in the private sector;

(a) Such a bank shall be registered as a public limited company under the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) The RBI may, on merits, grant a licence under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 for such a bank. The bank may also be included in the Second Schedule of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 at the appropriate time. The decision of the RBI in these matters shall be final.

(c) The bank will be governed by the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 in regard to its authorised, subscribed and paid-up capital. The minimum paid-up capital for such a bank shall be Rs. 100 crores. The promoters contribution for such a bank shall be determined by the RBI and will also be subject to other applicable regulations.

(d) The shares of the bank should be listed on stock exchanges.

(e) To avoid concentration of the headquaters of new banks in .metropolitan cities and other overbanked areas, while granting a licence preference may be given to those the headquaters of which are proposed to be located in a centre which does not have the headquaters of any other bank.

(f) Voting rights of an individual shareholder shall be governed by the ceiling of 1 per cent of the total voting rights as stipulated by Section 12(2) of the Banking Regulation Act. However, exemption from this ceiling may be granted under Section 53 of the said Act, to public financial institutions.

(g) The new bank shall not be allowed to have as a director any person who is a director of any other banking company, or of companies which among themselves are entitled to exercise voting rights in excess of twenty per cent of the total voting rights of all the shareholders of the banking company as laid down in the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

(h) The bank will be governed, by the provisions of the Reserve bank of India Act, 1934, the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and other relevant statutes, in regard to its management set-up, liquidity requirements and the scope of its activities. The directives, instructions, guidelines and advices given by the RBI, shall be applicable to such a bank as in the case of other banks. It would be ensured that a new bank would concentrate on core banking activities, initially.

(i) Such a bank shall be subject to prudential norms in respect of banking operations, accounting policies and other policies as are laid down by RBI. The

bank will have to achieve capital adequacy of 8 per cent of the risk weighted assets from the very beginning. Similarly, norms for income recognition, asset classification and provisioning will also be applicable to it from the beginning. So will be the single borrower and group borrowers exposure limits that will be in force from time to time.

(j) The bank shall have to observe priority sector lending targets as applicable to other domestic banks. However, in recognition of the fact that new entrantsmay require some time to lend to all categories of the priority sector. Some modification in the composition of the priority sector lending may be considered by the RBI for an initial period of three years.

r

(k) Such a bank will also have to comply with such directions of the RBI as the applicable to existing banks in the matter of export credit. As a facilitation of this it may be issued as authorised dealer's licence to deal in foreign exchange, when applied for.

(1) A new bank shall not be allowed to set up a subsidiary or mutual fund for at least three years after its establishment. The holding of such a bank jn the equity of other companies shall be governed by the existing provisions applicable to other banks viz:

(i) 30 per cent of the bank's or the investee company's capital funds, whichever is less, as set out under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949; and

(ii) 1.5 percent of the bank's incremental deposits during a year as per RBI guidelines.

The aggregate of such investments in the subsidiaries and Mutual Fund (if and when set up) and portfolio investment in other companies shall not exceed 20 per cent of the bank's own paid-up capital and reserves.

(m) In regard to branch opening, it shall be governed by the existing policy that banks are free to open branches at various centres including urban metropolitan centres without the prior approval of the RBI once they satisfy the capital adequacy and prudential accounting norms. However, to avoid over-concentration of their branches in metropolitan areas and cities, a new bank will be required to open rural and semi-urban branches also as may be laid down by RBI.

(n) Such a bank shall have to lay down its loan policy within the overall policy guidelines of RBI. While doing so, it shall specifically provide prudential norms covering related party tansactions.

(o) Such a bank shall make full use of modern infrastructural facilities in office equipments, computer, telecommunications, etc. in order to provide good customer service. The bank should have a high powered customer grievances cell to handle customer complaints.

(p) Such other conditions as RBI may prescribe from time to time.

Release: 1992-93 233

P.S.NRI participation in the primary equity of a new bank shall be to extent or 40%. In the case of a foreign banking company or finance company as a technical colloborator of a co-promoter, equity participation shall be restricted to 20%.

Amalgamation of Banks

*64. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are thinking of amalgamating five or six banks to attain the clout and capability of funding large scale infrastructure projects in the country; and

(b) what steps are proposed to be taken in the matter to achieve the said objective?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) There is no specific proposal under the consideration of the Government at present for